



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**TURKEY.****SALONIKI—Precautions against Cholera.**

Consul Horton reports October 27:

The sanitary department of this city is taking the following measures against cholera:

All trains arriving from Constantinople or other cities where cases of cholera are reported are detained at the central station, and the passengers are sprayed with a mild sublimate solution. Their baggage is disinfected, and all articles of food which they may have with them are destroyed.

After arrival, the passengers, whose names and addresses are taken, are visited and examined for five successive days by a health officer detailed for the purpose. Isolated rooms have been prepared at the municipality's hospital for any who develop suspicious symptoms, and a building is rented outside the town for any actual victims of cholera.

The same precautions are taken for arrivals by sea, the first examination being held on board, before the vessel enters the harbor.

The municipality has given orders to its employees to visit every meat and fruit shop daily and to inspect the food products sold in these places, as well as to give especial attention to the cleaning of the streets, water-closets, etc.

No case of cholera has appeared at Saloniki.

**VENEZUELA.****Yellow Fever at Valencia.**

The American consul at Puerto Cabello reported, October 14, to the Department of State:

Three cases of yellow fever, with 1 death, are reported at Valencia, a locality 42 miles from Puerto Cabello.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.****Reports Received During Week Ended November 18, 1910.**

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary, general.....	Oct. 9-15.....	76	34	
India:				
Bombay.....	Oct. 5-11.....		2	
Kurrachee.....	Oct. 2-8.....	3	2	
Madras.....	Oct. 1-7.....		11	
Italy (exclusive of Naples).....	Nov. 1-16.....	116	34	
Naples.....	Nov. 8.....	2	1	
Indo-China:				
Haipong.....	Aug. 30.....			Present. <sup>a</sup>
Java:				
Batavia.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 1....	8	5	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Oct. 2-12.....	52	42	
Osaka.....	Oct. 2-10.....	41	31	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	Oct. 20.....	2		
Zongouldak.....	Oct. 1-16.....	43	24	And vicinity.